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ALL OUT TO FULFIL THE 1950 ECONOMIC PLAN

SPEECH DELIVERED AT THE JOINT CONFERENCE OF THE
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF
THE BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY, SECRETARIES OF
THE DISTRICT AND COUNTY PARTY COMMITTEES, CHAIR-
MEN OF THE DISTRICT AND COUNTY COMMITTEES OF THE
FATHERLAND FRONT, PRESIDENTS OF THE DISTRICT AND
COUNTY PEOPLE'S COUNCILS AND ACTIVE WORKERS AND
LEADERS IN ECONOMY, HELD ON FEBRUARY 11, 1950

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ALL OUT TO FULFIL THE 1950 ECONOMIC PLAN

SPEECH OF COMRADE VULKO CHERVENKOV

Comrades,

The Council of Ministers has approved the Economic Plan for 1950. On the basis of this plan the National Assembly will shortly approve the 1950 budget of our Republic. The working out of a correct economic plan, corresponding to the real potentialities of the working people and the tasks of socialist reconstruction of the country, as well as of a realistic budget, is a very important undertaking. This act is all the more important and serious for us, when we bear in mind that at the same time we are wiping out the wrecking activities of our foes and the consequences of our own former, unsatisfactory work in the leadership of our national economy.

After long and hard work in the Council of Ministers such a plan has already been worked out and approved. Comrade Karlo Lukanov, President of the State Planning Commission, will deliver at this conference a report on the main lines of the plan.

But the plan, even the very best plan, is only the beginning, only the blueprint of what we are out to achieve. We must implement the approved economic plan, and correctly operate the budget, not only in view of our attempt to liquidate the consequences of wrecking and of our own weaknesses in managing the national economy, but also in an effort to advance socialist construction and to raise considerably the material and cultural level of the working people in our country.

The task ahead of us, comrades, is to organise the implementation of the economic plan.

What is necessary for this?

It is necessary to master well the tasks of the plan and the basic measures, necessary for the realisation of these tasks.

What are the basic tasks of the 1950 plan, what are we striving to achieve this year?

The basic tasks of the plan for the development of the national economy in 1950 are: *further all-round development of all branches of our national economy; accelerating the growth of our industrial production; improving the work in our rural economy and increasing the yield in agricultural production and stock raising on the basis of the further strengthening and expansion of Co-operative Farms, State Agricultural Farms and Machine Tractor Stations; further raising of the living and cultural level of the population.*

These are the basic tasks of the 1950 Economic Plan.

This year we shall strive for a considerable increase of our industrial output.

The 1950 plan provides for an increase of industrial production by 16.3 per cent, as compared with 1949. The total volume of industrial production in 1950, in this way, will exceed considerably the total volume of industrial output, provided for in the Five Year Economic Plan.

The volume of industrial output in the 1950 plan is 14.8 per cent greater in comparison with the provisions of the Five Year Economic Plan.

In 1950 production of electric energy will be increased by 14 per cent as compared with 1949, which means that the existing electric power stations will be improved and new ones will be put into operation.

The machine-building industry output will be increased by 39.5 per cent, the rubber and footwear industry — by 42.3 per cent, the cotton industry — by 28.9 per cent, wool industry by 30.4 per cent.

The plan provides for the building of preparatory installations in an effort to improve mining methods in compliance with the acceleration of industrial development. It is true that this year the production of coal will be increased only by 7 per cent, because, owing to the fact that during 1949, due to the fault of the leadership of the Ministry of Mines and Mineral Resources, the preparatory work for the extension of the coal-mining areas simply failed.

The 1950 plan provides for an increase in the mining of lead, zinc and copper ores and the production of concentrates from them.

The 1950 plan provides for the acceleration of production in the mining, chemical, machine-building and certain other branches of heavy industry.

This year too, we must develop with especial energy and persistence the production of ores and concentrates.

And so the total volume of industrial output for 1950 is greater by 14·8 per cent than the 1950 volume provided in the Five Year Economic Plan. The question arises, is such an increase realistic and do the potentialities for its realisation exist?

Yes, it is realistic. Such potentialities do exist.

They lie in the improved organisation and leadership of the state apparatus, in the wiping out of the effects of wrecking, in the mobilisation of the working people by the leading personnel of Ministries, State United Enterprises, Administrative Bodies, the Party and Fatherland Front organisations, the People's Councils for the further struggle for industrial and economic advancement.

This year we are striving for a great increase in the production of agricultural products and raw materials, so that we may overcome the backwardness of our rural economy — result of past errors and of droughts in recent years — by extending the arable areas, by raising the yield of agricultural production, by augmenting the number of livestock, by raising its productivity, by expanding and strengthening organisationally the network of Machine Tractor Stations, by consolidating and increasing the number of the Co-operative Farms, the State Agricultural Farms, by promoting the mechanisation of our rural economy.

The volume of agricultural production in the 1950 plan will be increased by 40·5 per cent as compared with 1949.

This is a considerable increase.

Is this increase realistic, do potentialities for such an increase exist?

Yes, it is realistic, such potentialities do exist.

They lie in the consistent implementation of the decisions of the Party Central Committee's June Plenum and the consistent implementation of the Party Central Committee's decisions of January this year. They lie in the favourable conditions for autumn sowing in 1949, in the favourable winter conditions of 1949 and 1950, they also lie in the fact that the considerably extended autumn sowing plan was well implemented, that the peasants were helped with

seeds — some 55,000 tons of seeds were allocated by the state for the autumn sowing.

These potentialities can and should be realised.

The existing favourable conditions should be exploited to the full.

Conditions are present which enable us to reap a good harvest.

What follows from this?

From this follows that we have to work out and approve a plan providing for an increase of 40·5 per cent in our agricultural production as compared with 1949.

From this follows that we can and we should at all costs fulfil this plan. We must get a good yield. To this end, taking full advantage of the existing favourable conditions, we must with all our energy, without wasting a day, ensure the timely and organised carrying out of the spring sowing, the careful cultivation of the land and the gathering in of the harvest.

In the drive for higher yield and for securing for the country a good harvest we must draw into the fight not only all Party and Fatherland Front organisations, not only the People's Councils; comrades, we must draw all the peasants into the fight for a big harvest and to secure such a big harvest for the country.

Thus, a big harvest will enable us:

to improve radically the supply of the population.

to create state food-supply reserves, without which no country can advance and develop in the correct way.

to ensure the necessary quantity of forage for the development of stock raising.

to increase the quantity of raw materials for the state industry and in this manner to raise the production of general consumer goods for sale among the population.

This year we endeavour to raise considerably the material and cultural level of the working people.

The 1950 plan provides for the further increase of the number of workers and employees, the raising of the productivity of labour by 12·4 per cent, the increase of the general salary fund. The plan also provides for the increase of the number of students in primary and secondary schools, the training of qualified cadres for our industry, agriculture, construction, transport, for the extension of the network of cultural, health and other institutes.

In order to improve the material and cultural conditions of the working people, it is necessary to increase commodity circulation and to offer a greater quality of goods for sale; it is necessary to raise the production of consumer goods, agricultural products and raw materials.

The plan provides for a great increase of commodity circulation, of growing industrial and agricultural production and for decisive cuts in all kinds of consumption of commodities outside the market by our ministries and departments.

This year we must ensure a great increase of market commodity funds for sale to the population, thus strengthening our leva, our currency.

It is necessary, therefore, to increase the production of consumers' goods, agricultural products and raw materials, and to wage a real war against the squandering of goods on the part of our Ministries, of our various Administrative Departments, State and Public Organs.

The plan provides for a 23.3 per cent increase of the total volume of state and co-operative trade commodity circulation. This year's plan provides for an increase of the sale of a series of basic goods, as follows: vegetable oils — 28.9 per cent; white and yellow cheese — 84 per cent; processed meat and other products — almost a threefold increase, meat — 17.5 per cent; cotton textiles — by more than 30 per cent; woollen textiles — by more than 48 per cent; shoes — by more than 66 per cent.

The sale of kitchen utensils, beds, stoves, radio sets, food products and some other goods will increase in the same proportion.

It is for this principally that we will fight in 1950.

There is no doubt that the fulfilment of the 1950 plan must be and will be a new important step forward on the way to the building of socialist economy.

To what, comrades, do the above-mentioned economic and political tasks of the 1950 year plan bear witness?

They show the considerable growth of industry, rural economy, construction and transport provided for in the plan, the appreciable improvement of the material and cultural level of the working people. They show the existence of potentialities which can and must be realised.

Our task, therefore, is to realise the plan.

Our task is to organise the fulfilment of the plan.

Our task is to secure this fulfilment from the very beginning of the year.

Our task is to improve the leadership of our national economy in industry, agriculture, transport, capital constructions in the sphere of trade and finance.

Our task is to wage a stubborn, day by day fight in every single locality for the implementation of the plan in every branch of our economy, in every district, in every county, in every town, in every village, in every enterprise.

This is the task.

What is necessary for the fulfilment of this task, for the organisation of the plan's fulfilment?

Above all, it is necessary that all leaders and specialists in Ministries, Administrative Bodies, United Enterprises, directorates and enterprises connected with the economy should take the lead in the fulfilment of the plan, should take into their hands the fight to fulfil the plan.

From now on, talk and still less action to reduce and postpone the fulfilment of plans cannot be tolerated. Such talk and action should be prosecuted and severely punished.

We have facts which show that some of our leaders and specialists seek ways and means to reduce the plans, mobilise their efforts not for the fulfilment of the plan, but to support the reduction of the plan, they do not take measures to secure the rapid growth of production, they do not strive day by day for the fulfilment of the plan.

The representatives of the Tobacco Monopoly at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, for example, fought, we may say, foaming at the mouth, at the reviewing of the draft-plans for 1950 in the Commission of the Council of Ministers' Committee, for the reduction of the plan for tobacco manipulation by 5,000 tons.

They will not get away with it now.

These representatives of the Tobacco Monopoly „proved“ the impossibility of manipulating the amounts of tobacco proposed by the State Planning Commission, by referring to the experience of past years, the lack of facilities and shortage of manpower, by exaggerating arbitrarily the waste of tobacco, by intimidating the commission with the „unreality“ of the plan etc. Our commission warded off these attempts, as they would have brought about an increase in waste tobacco exceeding the internal needs of the country by 5,000 tons — from a single harvest, thus reducing the volume of export tobacco by the same 5,000 tons; this reduction undoubtedly would result in reduction of the

import of much-needed machinery, metals, cotton and other vital materials.

You say they are fighting still.

We must show the thick end of the stick to such employees, who do not devote all their efforts to the implementation of the plan, but try to fight to reduce it. Their proper place is not in the leadership of our enterprises and offices. (Applause).

Other leaders of United Enterprises at the Ministry of Foreign Trade in the Government Commission openly defended a reduction of the plan. The head of the Leather Central, for example, insisted that the 1950 plan for state deliveries of all kinds of leather should be smaller than the actual leather deliveries in 1949. This „leader“ proposed to reduce the plan for sheep skin deliveries by 11 per cent. and for hides of large horned cattle — by 55 per cent.

It is my duty, comrades, to inform and warn the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the leaders of the Tobacco Monopoly, the Leather Central and others that we shall not permit any attempts to reduce the plans and shall insist on the absolute and complete fulfilment of the sowing plan, the gathering, the deliveries, the manipulation and export of the tobacco, as well as of the delivery and processing of hides for export and for domestic needs.

The leader of the United Enterprise „Cotton Textiles“ at the Ministry of Industry, Comrade Stoichev, knowing that the volume of cotton textile production for 1950 is increased by 19,000,000 metres, has given the enterprises an obviously reduced plan for production for January of this year. Comrade Stoichev kept the plan for January of this year at the December 1949 level. But even this obviously reduced plan was not fulfilled in the month of January, in spite of the fact that Comrade Stoichev had at his disposal sufficient stocks of Bulgarian and Soviet cotton for the manufacturing of all the necessary textiles.

What does this mean, Comrade Stoichev? I suppose that Comrade Stoichev is present at this conference. I ask him, does he intend to see to it that the strict fulfilment of the plan is carried out or not? Does he believe or does he not that the plan is realistic? Why does not the United Enterprise „Cotton Textiles“ and its leader Comrade Stoichev undertake, in a bolshevik way, the implementation of the plan at the very beginning of the year? Perhaps Comrade Stoichev

thinks that he should set about implementing the 1950 plan at the very end of the year?

The Government must call to account and hold responsible such comrades, who do not set about implementing the plan at the beginning of the year.

The Government will not tolerate leaders at the head of state economic organs, who do not believe that the plan is realistic; it cannot wait forever until such leaders finally make up their mind to work with a plan.

The example of the lagging behind which I have indicated of the textile industry in January this year can best emphasize the need of the second most important obligation of our leaders of economy to organise evenly and rhythmically the implementation of the plan in quarters and months and in the course of every month, from the first day of the month.

We should show no condensation towards those leaders who work without any precise timetable, who have no plan for the quarters, the months, the weeks, for each day, who do not endeavour to work according to such a precise timetable, who do not lead but drowse in their offices.

We should not allow, nor tolerate any lagging at the beginning of the year during the quarter, the months, the week and then have recourse to storm tactics. We must reject the incorrect and harmful method of work, when, realising that we are about to fail, we make a terrific haste to avoid the failure. Such storm tactics would undoubtedly lead to the disorganisation of production, to the raising of maintenance and production costs, to the relaxing of discipline and a series of other negative consequences.

Our leaders of economy must learn to work according to plan, to timetable, to secure rhythmic and even output in industry, transport and in all other branches of our economy.

Most necessary is the decisive fight for quality and variety of goods.

This is one of the most important issues in the work of industry in 1950.

We must wage a real war against those leaders of economy who fail to take into consideration the needs of the people, who view those needs negligently and discredit the people's democratic regime.

How can we appraise the disgraceful situation existing until recently in a number of branches of our industry — textiles, confectionary, soap, perfume, rubber etc. — when the

enterprises although having sufficient stocks of raw materials of all kinds, produced limited, unvaried and often disgraceful sorts of goods of poor and very poor quality. How can we explain the fact that a number of branches of our industry stopped the production of many goods which were made in Bulgaria before, thus completely disregarding the wishes and needs of the Bulgarian people.

Thus for instance, the enterprises united in „Cotton Textiles“ — where Comrade Stoichev is — have spun low grade yarns from high quality cotton. The average grade of the yarn for 1949 has been 18.6. Taking into account the technical equipment of our cotton enterprises and the quality of the cotton, including the cotton we receive from the Soviet Union, the average grade of the yarn should not have been lower than 23.

As a result of the low grade of the yarn, cotton textiles are coarse, heavy, of poor quality and of limited variety. Owing to this mismanagement and irresponsible use of raw materials, the quantity of manufactured textiles is less by millions of metres.

The 1950 plan provides for an increase of the average grade of thread from 18.6 to 23.8. The production of cotton will increase by 19 million metres. The raising of the yarn grade and the ensuing change of weight alone give an additional 13 million metres of cotton. Moreover, the quality of knitted fabric will be much better and the assortment more varied.

The measures taken for the improvement of the quality and variety of confectionery, textile, footwear and soap industry products are a proof that we have the means of improving the quality and increasing the variety of the goods.

This year our industry must endeavour stubbornly and consistently to improve the quality and increase the variety of goods. This task is an integral part of the plan and our Economic Ministries, Administrative Bodies and United Enterprises must be held responsible for its fulfilment to the government, the state and the people.

It is also necessary that the leaders of the Economic Ministries and United Enterprises and the directors of the enterprises should fulfil without question the output provided in the plan.

In this respect also there are not a few scandals. In 1948 for instance, the sugar output came to 14.22 per cent

and in 1949 — to 13·9 per cent. There was a loss in the production of vegetable oils and in the production of linen and hemp.

Comrades, we cannot tolerate any longer that precious raw materials sorely needed by our industry should be wasted, mismanaged and lost. The workers and the engineering and technical staff of all enterprises must fight energetically for the maximum economy of raw materials so that on account of these economies we will be able to obtain an additional quantity of products.

In the fight to fulfil the 1950 plan for rural economy, the decisive improvement of the leadership in State Agricultural Farms, Machine Tractor Stations, Co-operative Farms and private farms on the part of the Ministry of Agriculture and especially on the part of the District and County Party Committees, the District and County People's Councils acquires great significance.

The Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Communist Party has approved a special decree about the tasks and work of the Ministry of Agriculture. This decree, rich in its contents, is a militant programme for action in the sphere of our rural economy in this period. It must be carried out.

We must put an end to the state of affairs in which the local committees of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the People's Councils do not direct more closely and most concretely the sowing, the harvesting, the gathering in of the crops, the state deliveries, and are not well acquainted with the work and the needs of State Agricultural Farms, Machine-Tractor Stations, Co-operative Farms, do not help them at the proper time, do not seek an account from them for errors allowed or the failure to fulfil or the bad fulfilment of the agricultural plans and work, do not hold directly responsible for these failures the leaders of State Farms, Machine-Tractor Stations, Co-operative Farms, local organs of the Ministry of Agriculture, our agronomists and specialists in rural economy.

The District and County Party Committees and People's Councils will be held responsible for the state and the further development of our agriculture. It is their duty to check constantly the progress of rural activities: how fertilisation is done, the quality of sowing, the quality of the crops, the implementation of the plan for the development of stock raising, the fulfilment of state deliveries of agri-

cultural products and raw materials and, as I stated above, to take steps in time for the complete fulfilment of the agricultural plan and for the allround strengthening of state discipline both in production and in state deliveries.

The next necessary condition for the fulfilment of the 1950 year plan is the mobilisation of all our resources, of all material and financial means, and the introduction of the strictest economy in using those means; of the systematic reduction of the prime cost of production; of the reduction of administrative and other costs, so that we may devote as much as possible to the development of state industry, transport, Co-operative Farming, Machine-Tractor Stations and State Agricultural Farms.

We must be guided by the following rule: to produce everything that we are able to in this country, and not to import such goods from abroad which, although in only some cases, and with a strenuous effort we can produce here.

We must not depart from this rule.

In the Council of Ministers we have already approved a series of measures in this respect.

We must secure the further strengthening of the leva and the appreciable raising of real wages and the improvement of the situation of our workers.

We must secure the acceleration of turnover in the economy, to control turnover, to control stocks, finished goods, to create a strict system of credits, not to leave stocks in warehouses longer than necessary, and if that happens in some enterprise, it should be deprived of credit, the bank should not lend it a single leva, so that it may learn order and introduce discipline.

It is necessary, comrades, it is vitally necessary to make the greatest possible, the most severe economies. We should not use precious materials for the production of goods which can be made of less precious materials. And in how many cases are not precious materials used for which less precious, cheaper materials could be used.

Any kind of excessive spending of means is absolutely intolerable.

We must do away once and for all with the rotten and harmful practice of appropriating considerable sums of money for various reasons without the permission of the Council of Ministers. The rotten and harmful practice of presenting an accomplished fact before the Council of Ministers was wide spread.

The Ministry of Industry, for instance, has invested illegally about a billion leva of available funds in capital construction not provided for in the state plan. The Ministry of Electrification has over spent in 1949 2.5 billion leva, a sum which would be sufficient to build a complete electric power-station of the Maritsa III type.

It cannot be considered normal for costs of construction to amount to 54 per cent and of course weigh as a heavy load upon the cost of the building. There are unfortunately many facts which prove that there is a great deal of waste in the spending of state funds. „Sofstroi“, the municipal enterprise in the capital, has bought on the instructions of its Director, Comrade Kyril Ivanov, Persian rugs for about 400,000 leva, most probably for the furnishing of its offices. In „Sofstroi“ is there such a sore need of Persian rugs? And is such behaviour common to „Sofstroi“ alone?

It is necessary to strengthen further our accounting system, to stress the personal responsibility of the enterprises' leaders and to promote single management.

The system of remuneration of the labour of workers must be reviewed and altered. In the present system the socialist principle to pay for work done according to its quality is not observed consistently. The main reasons for the constant changes in manpower now lie in the incorrectness of the pay system, and the equalisation of wages and salaries. We must do away with such equalisation and must pay for the work done taking into consideration the difference between skilled and unskilled labour, hard and light work, in an effort to improve as much as possible the material and living conditions of the workers. Comrade Stalin teaches that without a correct system of remuneration of labour, without good care for the improvement of the material and living conditions of the workers, it is not possible successfully to fight against the so-called „tekuchevstvo“ (drifting). Comrade Stalin calls attention to the fact that in every enterprise there is a number of experienced workers who are the mainstay of production. These workers must be given better conditions in the interest of the enterprise itself.

The idea of paying for work according to its quality and quantity, and of bonus payment for engineering and technical staff must be widely instilled.

We must introduce order into capital construction and its financing.

There have been great scandals in this connection. Wreckers have led us by our noses and we have not taken the necessary precautions in time. We should put an end to every waste of funds in capital construction, no freezing of funds in construction should be allowed. We should not dissipate our efforts by working simultaneously on many projects, but should concentrate on fewer projects of the kind which can be put into operation in the near future. What is the sense of planning simultaneously the construction of 11,500 projects? Obviously, this has been the policy of the enemy, to dissipate our fund so that we would not be able to put into operation in a short time a single one of these projects.

(Minister Kiril Lazarov, Minister Georgi Chankov: And there are many more outside the plan).

That which is not provided in the plan has been really smuggled in. This harmful policy must be liquidated. An end must be put to every planless voluntary construction such as Comrade Georgi Chankov has just mentioned, under threat of severe punishment. We must bring order into the planning and financing of our new constructions. No construction should be permitted without draft estimates, without records.

The volume of production and construction should not be measured according to the funds freely drawn from the bank, but according to the actual fulfilment of the plan. Funds and credits should be granted by the bank according to the actual fulfilment of the plan. This is the correct approach. But until very recently we did precisely the opposite. We must therefore get rid of some of the serious consequences of this practice.

The construction of most projects must be greatly mechanised, and above those projects, which especially require much manpower.

Furthermore, Comrades! The work of the finance and credit organs must be improved. They should receive the aid of the Party and Fatherland Front Organisations and the People's Councils.

These organs have been left to their own devices. The Party and Fatherland Front Organisations and our People's Councils do not give the needed assistance to the finance and credit organs.

Owing to the weak work of the finance organs there are a great many uncollected taxes.

For instance, in Assenovgrad county there are 111 million leva uncollected taxes, in Plovdiv county — 412 million leva, in the city of Plovdiv — 193 million leva, in Provadia county — 130 million leva, in Balchik county — 175 million leva. How many enterprises could be built with those funds?

(Minister Georgi Chankov: The Provadia county is rich, but it owes to the state).

The finance organs and the banks must use the leva as a means of controlling the economic actions of the enterprises by strengthening the finance discipline and accelerating the turnover.

As you know, in many Administrative Bodies funds are lying as idle capital. Last year, ferrous metals, exceeding the amount of a year's expenditure, were accumulated by the enterprises of the Ministry of Transport. At the same time we know that an increase of only 1 per cent of the turnover means releasing sufficient funds for the construction of three plants for agricultural machinery like the plant in Rousse.

Most severe, constant and systematic control is necessary for the execution of the plan on the part of the economic and Party organs. It is necessary that their responsibility for the execution of the plan and for the strengthening of state discipline should be increased.

You are aware that thanks to the measures we took in december 1949, the plan for the obligatory purchase of foods was fulfilled. The plan for the free buying of foods has also been fulfilled. Order has been introduced into the distribution of rationing coupons. Several cases of extravagance and waste, especially of bread, have been removed. A strict system of bread distribution has been introduced.

But, comrades, not all counties are correct in their dealings with the state. Not all People's Councils and Party Committees are fighting with enough resolution and persistence for the enforcement of state discipline.

At this moment under the plan for free buying of wheat, rye and corn the Vidin county owes 1,122 tons of grain and 3,329 tons of corn, the Kula county — 1,444 tons wheat and 1,222 tons of corn, Vratsa county — 2,050 tons of wheat and 2,149 tons of corn, Beloslatina county — 2,166 tons of wheat and 567 tons of corn, Mikhailovgrad county — 1,852 tons of wheat and 1,260 tons of corn, Oriahovo county — 1,311 tons of wheat and 64 tons of corn.

The question is: can these counties buy off these amounts of wheat and corn?

Yes, they can.

They can, because they are counties which have had good harvests. Other counties, which had comparatively much poorer harvests fulfilled and even overfulfilled the plan.

What does this show?

It shows that state discipline in the above-mentioned counties is not at the necessary level and that some County People's Councils and Party Committees are trying to deviate from the fulfilment of the state plan.

Can we reconcile ourselves to a deviation? Can we tolerate it?

No, we cannot.

We cannot be reconciled to a weakening of state discipline.

We cannot tolerate any deviation from the fulfilment of the state plan.

We require of the District and County Party organisations and People's Councils that they fulfil the plan for the buying of the foods in the shortest possible time.

The three following conditions have the most importance for the fulfilment of the plan:

firstly, the plan should be made known to every district, every county, every town, every village, every enterprise, every Co-operative Farm, every State Agricultural Farm, every Machine Tractor Station, every private farmer;

secondly, the plan should be explained well to the workers and peasants and all the working people.

Comrades, everyone must know exactly what he is supposed to do during 1950 and how he must do it, what it means to his enterprise, to the village, the town and the country;

thirdly, to mobilise all working people for the implementation of the plan.

The construction of socialism in our country and our successes in the economic and political consolidation of our People's Republic were possible because we have had the friendship, the aid and the defence of the great Soviet Union and of the greatest friend of our people, teacher and leader of the whole of progressive mankind, Comrade Stalin.

Every economic plan, however, the objective of which is to overcome in a short period of time age-old backwardness, obviously, even with the absolutely necessary aid of

the Soviet Union and the co-operation of the countries with people's democracy, cannot but demand great exertions. The fulfilment of such a plan cannot help requiring the mobilisation of all forces and resources in the country. On more than one occasion Comrade Georgi Dimitrov called our attention to this with great insistence. How much more the 1950 plan requires and must require the greatest effort, the full mobilisation of all our efforts and resources, can be judged by the fact that in 1950 we must do all that is necessary for our further advance along the road of socialism, liquidating simultaneously the harmful consequences of our foes' wrecking and of our own weaknesses.

The 1950 plan is a realistic plan, it is in accordance with our means. And it is within our means to exert ourselves.

The fulfilment of the 1950 plan counts on the full mobilisation of all working people — workers by hand and brain — it calls for the exertion of all their forces, for the maximum use of all our domestic resources, for a strict system of economy, for high state discipline, for immediate and unquestioning fulfilment of the state decisions and instructions.

Such a mobilisation of the working people, such a utilisation of all our domestic resources, such a strict system of economy, such a high state discipline cannot, however, be achieved if the organisations of the Bulgarian Communist Party do not take in their own hands the everyday leadership of our economy, and the fulfilment of the plan, if they do not decisively and like men reorganise all their work in the spirit of the decisions of the January Plenum of the Central Committee.

The local Party committees and organisations must take in their hands the leadership of the whole fight for the fulfilment of the economic plan and to ensure the correct working of the People's Councils and other state organs, the Fatherland Front Committee, the Labour-Co-operative and other social, economic and cultural organisations and institutes.

The whole country must participate in mighty socialist emulation among the workers in all branches of our economy for the fulfilment of the economic plan.

The Party and trade union organisations are called to organise and lead this great socialist emulation.

The present conference must lend great impetus to our daily work in all localities for the fulfilment of the plan.

Comrades!

As Comrade Stalin said, we are the plan, the plan is the working class, the working people, the Fatherland Front, the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The fulfilment of the plan depends on us.

CONCLUDING SPEECH

Comrades, I think that our present conference was useful. It will attain its purpose, it will give impetus to our work on the fulfilment of the 1950 economic plan. The seriousness with which the conference treated the questions and tasks raised in the report bears witness to this. A proof of this is the consensus of opinion that the plan can and should be fulfilled in time, and also the general agreement with the measures proposed in the plan.

Many new facts were brought forward which illustrate the basic points of the report. These facts without fail must be taken into consideration, must be studied, some of them analysed, measures must be taken for the removal of the inconsistencies and irregularities which were pointed out, and those responsible must be sought. Many valuable suggestions were also made.

You will permit me to say in connection with this that such facts and suggestions must not be held back by the comrades, they must not wait for large conferences and sessions such as the present one to produce them. Such facts and suggestions must be sent in time to the Central Committee of the Communist Party, to the Government and the relevant ministries.

The 1950 Economic Plan and the Council of Ministers' Decree on the basic measures for the fulfilment of the plan are a law for all workers in our People's Democratic Republic, for all our people. The state, Party, social and economic activities in our country are called upon to execute it.

Let us not forget the instructions of Comrade Stalin that our plans are not riddles, hypotheses, but are directives, subject to obligatory fulfilment.

Comrade Stalin teaches us that our plans must be bolshevik plans. And the bolshevik plan is a strenuous plan. The national economic plan for 1950 is in this respect a bolshevik plan. Our plan is worked out as a plan of advancement and not of lagging, we do not match it with the average mathematical norms, but with average progressive norms, which should secure the day by day and month by month growth of industrial production.

This means that we have to roll up our sleeves and work in a bolshevik fashion.

It is necessary to exert all our forces. It would be strange if we worked without any effort, we, who have undertaken to transform our country into a socialist country, to liquidate its backwardness, to make it rich and to raise the material and cultural level of our working people.

The plan has been approved and published. Now let us with all our forces join in the fight and work for its fulfilment. We must persecute as defeatist all moods tending to retreat in face of difficulties and to check the fulfilment of the plan. Difficulties exist so that they may be overcome.

We respect and we must respect the economic activists and leaders, we support and must support their authority. We must not allow them to be scolded when they are performing their duty conscientiously, when they are fighting in a bolshevik manner for the fulfilment of the plan both in quantity and in quality, when they safeguard firmly the interests of the state. Such economic activists and leaders we respect and shall respect as the most worthy people of our Republic. But when individual economic leaders and activists fail to do this — to fulfil the plan and to safeguard the state interests — nobody should think that they should be patted on the head and that they should not be held responsible.

Comrades!

On behalf of the Government, the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, I call upon you leaders of the United Enterprises of our economy, party leaders, leaders of the People's Councils, the trade union, social, economic and cultural organisations, you, workers, peasants, working intelligentsia, all of you in whose hands lies the fate of the plan's fulfilment — I call upon you for most energetic, self-

less, laborious work so that the 1950 plan approved by the Government may be transformed into flesh and blood, into a living reality.

Comrades, we must spare no efforts in order to secure the economic upsurge of the country which will give us the opportunity to improve the living, material and cultural conditions of the working people.

We have available for work many faithful and honest activists. Our people are fine.

To work, comrades, men and women, boys and girls from all parts of our country for the fulfilment of the economic plan, for the full success of our rightful and sacred cause during 1950!

(Stormy applause. All stand)

D E C R E E

of the Council of Ministers on the 1950 Economic Plan of the People's Republic of Bulgaria

The Council of Ministers establishes that the development of the national economy of the Republic during 1949, was marked by the continual growth of all branches of our economy and further improvement of the material position and cultural level of the workers, by the fulfilment of the Five Year Plan ahead of schedule.

The task of the Five Year Plan for 1949 was overfulfilled in most branches of industry and the 1949 plan for industry approved by the Government was overfulfilled by 7.1 per cent. Total output of industrial products increased in 1949 by 29.5 per cent as compared with 1948. The increase is as follows: electric energy by 21 per cent, coal by 22.3 per cent, minerals by 38.4 per cent, cement by 30.4 per cent, textiles by 25.1 per cent, flour by 23 per cent, vegetable oil by 21.2 per cent, sugar by 8 per cent etc.

The country's industry did not only assure the further growth of production, but also mastered the production of new types of machines, equipment and goods.

Our industry mastered and assured the mass production of internal combustion engines, electric motors, transformers, tractor ploughs, tractor cultivators, sowing tractors, tractor disc harrows, concrete mixers, stone crushers, elevators, mowing machines, radio receivers etc.

In the sphere of rural economy, irrespective of the fact that the 1949 drought embraced a great part of the country, the purchase of agricultural products and materials — tobacco, cotton, linen, wool, meat, vegetables etc. — increased. This guaranteed the uninterrupted work of industry and made it possible to increase the export of tobacco, attar of roses, vegetables and fruit and in exchange for it to import into the country industrial products from other countries. The autumn sowing and the autumn deep ploughing were carried

out successfully in 1949, thus creating good conditions for a large harvest in 1950.

The Government and the Communist Party showed special care for the growth and organisational strengthening of large scale economic units in agriculture; Co-operative Farms, State Agricultural Farms and Machine-Tractor Stations. In 1949 the area of land incorporated in the Co-operative Farms doubled, the quantity of livestock in the Co-operative Farms more than doubled, the productivity of crops and of livestock in the Co-operative Farms was higher than those of the small private farms, and the income of the farm co-operators rose. The peasants are more than ever convinced by experience, of the superiority of co-operative farming and of the fact that Co-operative Farms are a real guarantee of the improvement of the peasants' wellbeing and of securing them a rich life.

By means of the Machine Tractor Stations the state renders great help to the Co-operative Farms and to the poor and middle peasants in the cultivation of the land, the sowing and the gathering in of the harvest. Together with this and thanks to the good cultivation of the land with tractors and perfected machines, the peasants obtain a greater harvest.

In the field of railway, water and road transport, achievements were made in 1949. The year plan of shipping and transport was overfulfilled by 6.8 per cent. Shipping increased by 28.4 per cent in 1949 as compared with 1948. The use of mobile staffs was improved and the halting of wagons was reduced.

The growth of production in 1949 permitted the raising of the material wellbeing of the working people, the increase of the number of workers and working people, the increase of their wages and the improvement of the cultural needs of the population, as well as the expansion of housing construction.

In 1949 the number of students in the primary and high schools and in the higher educational institutes was increased. The service of the population with theatres, cinemas and libraries was improved. The publication of books, magazines and newspapers was increased. The medical service for the working people was improved.

The circulation of state and co-operative trade increased. More goods were sold in the country in 1949 as compared with 1948, namely bread, an increase by 18.3 per

cent, sugar 32.4 per cent, macaroni — 35.4 per cent, vegetables — 26.2 per cent, potatoes — 88.3 per cent, sugar products — 2.8 times, meat — 28.9 per cent, eggs — 68.2 per cent, cotton textiles — 8.3 per cent, wollen textiles — 19.5 per cent, knitted fabrics — 58.8 per cent, shoes — 4.8 per cent, galoshes — 39.9 per cent, soap — 42.7 per cent.

Capital construction was widely extended in 1949. The plan of capital investment as computed in fixed prices of 1939 was overfulfilled by 23 per cent.

A number of projects, started in previous years were put into operation, as for instance: four electric power stations, more than 2,000 klms. of electric power cables, the „Vassil Kolarov“ dam, a number of industrial enterprises, farm buildings, schools, hospitals, theatres, libraries etc. In 1949 new housing space covering an area of 985,000 square metres was put into service.

The fulfilment and overfulfilment of the 1949 plan assured the further consolidation and extension of socialist forms in our national economy. The comparative weight of the socialist sector in the national income is about 60 per cent, in industrial production about 99 per cent, in commodity circulation — 86 per cent, in rural economy — up to 10 per cent. As a result of the correct policy carried out by the People's Government and the Communist Party, the union between the working class and the poor and middle peasants was strengthened to an even greater degree. The further consolidation of the people's rule continued.

The Council of Ministers points out that all these successes were made possible by the fact that the People's Government and the Communist Party, in carrying out all political and economic measures, made use of the unlimited support of the working class, the working peasants and the intelligentsia, who organised the socialist emulation for the fulfilment of the plan ahead of schedule.

The successes in economic development and the political consolidation of our Republic were possible because of the fact that Bulgaria has such a loyal ally and protector as the mighty Soviet Union, which is according day by day assistance to the Bulgarian people and that Bulgaria is benefiting by the day by day assistance of the greatest friend of the Bulgarian people and the working people the world over — comrade Stalin.

The Soviet Union supplied Bulgaria with great quantities of equipment and raw materials, necessary for the deve-

development of the country, it helps to build factories, dams, electric power stations, mines; it assures the supply of our rural economy with modern technical knowledge. During 1949 it gave great help with wheat and forage.

Great damage to the development of our national economy was inflicted by Traicho Kostov and his band, agents of the Anglo-American imperialists, spies and wreckers, hated foes of the Bulgarian people. Were it not for the wrecking activities of the Traicho Kostovists, the successes in the development of all branches of the national economy would have been more significant. The timely unmasking and isolating of the base enemies of the people and the vigilance shown on part of the people made it possible to proceed to the successful liquidation of the consequences of wrecking and to strengthening of order and firm discipline in our economy.

Together with this the Council of Ministers points out that there were great shortcomings and errors in economic construction, the planning and fulfilment of the state plans of 1949. Not all branches of the national economy, not all enterprises fulfilled on time their state plans and obligations, secured rhythm in the work of the enterprises, there are frequent cases of lack of proper management, defective goods are turned out, often there are facts showing squandering and wastefulness, which do harm to the state and reduce the production of the means of production and consumer goods.

In the course of 1948 and 1949 the Ministry of Mines and Mineral Resources did not take the necessary measures and permitted negligence and political blindness on the question of the preparation of new mines, cramped the preparatory work, which hampered the increase of production of coal and minerals in 1950.

The Ministry of Industry did not fulfil the 1949 plan for many important articles of general consumption, permitted the production of much defective material, produced many articles of low quality and worked on a limited variety of products.

The Ministry of Agriculture gave weak direction to the development of rural economy, did not take measures for the advance of various branches of rural economy, for the raising of the agro-and zoo-technical standards, gave poor help to the organisational and economic consolidation of

Co-operative Farms, State Agricultural Farms and Machine Tractor Stations.

The Ministry of Home Trade and its network, as well as consumer co-operatives still function unsatisfactorily, allow mistakes in the distribution of goods in districts and counties, have not yet introduced the bolshevik order in trade, did not wage a real fight for the increase of goods for sale among the population, for the increase of variety and the improvement of the quality of the goods, have allowed gross errors in the purchase of agricultural products and have not safeguarded the state interests in the effecting of obligatory deliveries.

The Ministry of Transport did not ensure the correct planning of freight transports, did not put an end to breakdowns, made poor use of the existing number of locomotives, ships, cars, did not fulfil the quota of the average 24 hour run, the loading and unloading of the freight cars.

The Ministry of Electrification did not fulfil the Government instruction for the uninterrupted and even supply of electric energy to our industry and other needs of our national economy, badly directed the construction of new electric power stations and developed poorly irrigation projects.

Great shortcomings, distortions and planless construction were permitted in the field of capital construction. The construction of many projects was started without technical plans and finance accounting, excessive spending and poor quality work were permitted, poor control was exercised over the progress of the work, as a result of which the plan for capital investment was overfulfilled, while the plan for introduction of new productive forces lags behind.

Great irregularities still exist in the matter of reduction of the prime cost of production and raising of the productivity of labour. Order has not yet been established in the organisation of labour of the workers in the enterprises. There are cases where the system of remuneration does not stimulate its productivity, there is insufficient economy in the use of raw materials, fuel and electric energy and as a result reduction of prime cost of production and accumulations in industry are slight.

In many cases great supplies of raw and other materials are allowed to stand in the enterprises' warehouses, and many of them are dissipated. Raw and other materials, greatly exceeding normal are often left over. The data of inventory itematisation, made on December 10, 1949, shows

that the Ministry of Transport had a stock of dark metals in its warehouses nearly enough to satisfy the needs of the Ministry for two years. The Ministry of Electrification had a stock of non-ferrous metals for a year and a half etc.

These excesses were a great burden on the Republic's economy and impeded the accelerated tempo of its development.

Still unsatisfactory is planned work in the country. The State Planning Commission, while working out the economic plans rarely accepted the reduced projects from the ministries, did not fight for the working out of bolshevik strenuous plans, moved along the line of least resistance, did not control the process of fulfilment of the plans of the individual Ministries, Administrative Bodies and counties, did not detect inner reserves for the extension of the plan, has not posed before the Government in due time the question of increasing the economic plans, for the development of new kinds of production, thus inflicting great damage to the economic development of the Republic.

The State Planning Commission allowed unnecessary spending of funds and materials on projects of secondary importance, allowed great over-expenditures of funds for capital construction, did not concentrate expenditure of funds on decisive projects and in this fashion did not lead a fight for the timely putting into exploitation of new productive forces. In its practical work it frequently collaborated with the Ministries and Administrative Bodies and instead of being a general planning state organ, guarding the state interests, it became the exponent of the narrow interests of the Administrative Bodies and the localities.

To liquidate the above-mentioned deficiencies and errors, to improve the entire state planning work, to strengthen the state planning and finance discipline are one of the important tasks of the 1950 plan, for the acceleration of the tempo of the further development of industry, rural economy, culture, science, art and prophylactics in the Republic and the improvement of the material and cultural standard of the working people.

The Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that the basic economic-political task of the 1950 plan is: further allround development of all branches of national economy: acceleration of the rates of growth of industrial production; improvement of the work in rural

economy and increase of the yield of agricultural crops and the production of stock-raising on the basis of agricultural crops and the production of stock-raising on the basis of further consolidating and extending of Cooperative Farms, State Agricultural Farms and Machine Tractor Stations; further raising of the material and cultural standard of the population.

For the purpose of fulfilling this basic economic and political task for 1950, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria,

DECREES:

1. Basic points of the 1950 Economic Plan.

1. The basic points of the plan for the development of the national economy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for 1950, are approved according to supplement no. 1, as follows:

a) growth of national income by 29.8 per cent as compared with 1949;

b) growth of total volume of industrial production (including local industry) at the fixed prices of 1939 by 16.3 per cent as compared with 1949, including:

Ministry of Industry by 18.2 per cent

"	"	Electrification	"	24	"	"
"	"	Transport	"	13.4	"	"
"	"	Domestic Trade	"	12	"	"
"	"	Foreign Trade	"	79.7	"	"
"	"	Construction and Roads	"	16.9	"	"
"	"	Health	"	18.3	"	"

Central Co-operative Union

(including local industry) 42 " "

c) growth of production of the more important kinds of industrial products as compared with 1949:

electric energy by 14 per cent

coal 7 " "

iron ore 3.7 " "

lead and zinc ore 24.3 " "

steel 28.8 " "

nails, various 6.4 " "

iron pipes 89.7 " "

iron stoves 23 " "

steam boilers 45.1 " "

internal combustion engines 103.2 " "

electric motors 67.3 " "

transformers	183.8	per cent
tractor ploughs	311.7	" "
tractor drills	55.8	" "
cement	7.7	" "
cotton textiles	28.9	" "
woollen textiles	30.4	" "
leather-soled shoes	50.2	" "
rubber-soled shoes	162.6	" "
automobile tires	63.2	" "
meat	10.1	" "
lard	85.4	" "
vegetable oils	12.9	" "
fish	30.1	" "
sugar	3.9	" "

d) growth of total volume of rural economy by 40.5 per cent as compared with 1949.

To extend the total arable area for all agricultural crops by 4.4 per cent, including the irrigated areas by 68 per cent.

To obtain an average yield of agricultural products per decar in the Co-operative Farms as follows: wheat — 153 kilos, rye — 140 kilos, barley — 185 kilos, corn — 161 kilos, rice — 345 kilos, sunflower seed — 119 kilos, cotton (seed free) — 23 kilos, tobacco — 85 kilos, sugar beët — 1880 kilos.

e) To increase the number of all kinds of livestock in farms of all categories; horses — 6 per cent, cattle — 8 per cent, buffalos — 5.7 per cent, pigs — 32 per cent, sheep — 12 per cent, goats — 14.2 per cent, poultry — 56 per cent, bees — 22 per cent.

To increase the average 24 hour loading of railroad freight cars by 9 per cent, to increase freight water transport by 15.5 per cent and road transport by 9.8 per cent.

f) To ensure the increase of the number of students in primary, secondary and trade schools; to increase the number of places in the theatres and cinemas by 9.3 per cent; the number of beds in hospitals by 15 per cent and in the antitubercular sanatoria by 17.2 per cent; the number of places in creches by 41.5 per cent and the number of children in the kindergardens by 5.1 per cent.

g) To improve the communal serving of the population in the cities, by increasing the water supply through extension of the water supply system and the house repair fund.

h) To increase the state and co-operative commodity circulation by 23.3 per cent. To increase for sale to the

population: meat — 17·5 per cent, vegetable oil — 28·9 per cent, lard — 2·6 times, cotton textiles — 30·1 per cent, woollen textiles — 48·2 per cent, shoes — 66·2 per cent, soap — 13·2 per cent, stoves — 68·9 per cent, beds — 3·3 times etc.

II. Industry and Transport.

2. The 1950 state plan for industry and transport and for the first quarter of the same year in Ministries and Administrative Bodies is approved according to supplement no.2.

3. The Ministries and administrations shall within a period of 5 days make known the 1950, plan and the first quarter of the same year to the United State Enterprises, and the enterprises, taking into consideration the effective productive forces of January 1, 1950, and the productive forces to be brought into operation in 1950, guaranteeing normal work in all branches of industry and transport.

The main task of the Ministers and the leaders of the Administrative Bodies and the Enterprises should be to secure the fulfilment of the economic plan at the beginning of the year in all enterprises, to introduce strict control over the process of the fulfilment of the plan and to take immediate measures for the introduction of order in the enterprises which undermine the fulfilment of the plan.

4. All Ministers and leaders of Administrative Bodies shall discuss every month with their colleagues in the Ministries and the Administrative Bodies the process of the fulfilment of the plan in the various enterprises and shall take concrete measures for the improvement of the work in these enterprises. At monthly conferences the colleagues shall discuss the question of the fulfilment of the plan of Ministries, Administrative Bodies, and United Enterprises during the past months and shall take measures for the absolute fulfilment of the state plan.

5. The Council of Ministers thinks that the leaders of Administrative Bodies and Enterprises who are systematically undermining the fulfilment of the state plans should be relieved of their posts and should be replaced by leaders capable of guaranteeing the fulfilment of the state plans.

6. At the time of approval of the plans at the United Enterprises, the ministers and the leaders of the Administrative Bodies shall establish, along with the quantitative tasks of the plan, qualitative standards and the variety of the products, and shall take measures to put an end to the produc-

tion of defective goods and articles of poor quality, holding responsible before the state all those guilty of this poor quality production.

7. The Minister of Industry, Comrade Anton Yugov, shall take measures to improve basically the work of the Ministry, its United Enterprises and Enterprises for the fulfilment of the state plan, to liquidate completely in 1950 the consequences of wrecking and Traichokostovism in the enterprises and to ensure the uninterrupted increase of production of industrial goods; to increase the variety and to improve the quality of production in 1950.

The following are considered the basic tasks of the Ministry of Industry for 1950:

a) increasing the output of coal, preparing new and extending old mines, enlarging the scope of preparation of new areas in 1950 to form the basis for considerable increase of coal output during the following years; increasing the 1950 coal output in the Dimitrovo and Dimitrovgrad mines and investigating the possibilities of detecting new-coal seams near Sofia, the Nikolaevo and Maritsa basins;

b) increasing the output of lead and zinc ores and concentrates; increasing and extending the output of the old mines and the preparing of new mines;

c) increasing the production of building materials, especially cement and glass; improving the quality of building materials;

d) increasing considerably the production and improving the quality and variety of the output of the machine—building and metallurgical industries, especially the production of industrial machines; mastering the production of new types of machines and equipment especially agricultural machinery;

e) increasing the production, extending the variety and improving the quality of general consumer goods — textiles, shoes, clothes, soap, perfume, sugar products, furniture, domestic utensils, etc; increasing in 1950 the productive forces in the textile, spinning and footwear industry and the industry producing domestic utensils;

f) improving the work connected with the purchasing of cotton and sugar beet.

8. The Minister of Transport, Comrade Georgi Chankov, shall take measures to improve further the work connected with every type of transport, to improve the work in the Ministry, United Enterprises, districts, railway yards, road

transport, water transport, for the fulfilment of the state plan; to put an end to all accidents and delays of shipping and to guarantee the uninterrupted growth of transport.

The following are considered the basic tasks of transport for 1950:

a) improving basically the utilisation of the mobile equipment, raising the average daily hour run of locomotives, trucks and ships, and their circulation;

b) the timely carrying out of the repair of mobile freight equipment with a view to its readiness for use;

c) improving the work in the locomotive depots, the work connected with the repair of locomotives as well as the timely departure of the locomotives on the runs;

d) making economies in fuel and lubricating materials and praising and encouraging the persons who promote fuel economies;

e) improving the work in transport industry;

f) mechanising the loading and unloading of transport;

9. The Minister of Forests, Comrade Georgi Popov, shall take measures to improve basically the direction of wood-cutting and the shipping of lumber and the work in the lumber industry, thus ensuring the high quality of its products and taking measures for the absolute fulfilment of the 1950 plan.

The following are considered the basic tasks of the Ministry of Forests and its industry:

a) increasing wood cutting and the timely shipping of lumber to the railway stations and timber plants;

b) extending the mechanisation of wood-cutting;

c) extending wood-cutting in areas with suitable timber which have not yet been exploited and reducing to normal the cutting in areas already exploited;

d) transferring timber plants near to the wood supplies.

10. The Central Co-operative Union, Comrade Peko Takov, shall take the necessary measures to improve the purchasing and industrial processing of agricultural raw materials, to improve the leadership of the industrial co-operative enterprises and to ensure the absolute fulfilment of the 1950 production plan.

The following are considered the basic tasks of the Central Co-operative Union in the field of industry:

a) further extending of the network of industrial enterprises for the processing of agricultural products in close

proximity to the sources of raw materials, especially linen, hemp, milk and dairy products:

b) improving the quality and raising the output of finished products from agricultural raw materials.

c) improving the leadership of the regional Co-operative Unions in the field of the purchasing and processing of rural products.

11. The Minister of Electrification, Comrade Kimon Georgiev, shall take decisive measures to improve the work in the Ministry in accordance with the decree of the Council of Ministers and the CC of the BCP of November 2nd, 1949.

The following are considered the basic tasks of the Ministry:

a) the further extending of the network of electric power stations provided for in the economic plan, increasing of their productivity, extending the distribution of electric energy for industry and for the needs of the population;

b) introducing bolshevik order into the construction of new electric power stations and dams and the carrying out of all work at a high technical level;

c) working out in 1950 a draft plan for the future development of the electrification of the Republic during the coming fifteen years;

III. Rural And Forest Economy

12. The state plan for the development of rural and forest economy in 1950 for the Republic in general, for the Cooperative Farms, the State Agricultural Farms, Machine-Tractor Stations, and auxiliary farms in the districts and counties is approved according to supplement n. 3.

13. The Minister of Agriculture, Comrade Titko Chernokolev, and the Minister of Forests, Comrade Georgi Popov, shall make known the plan within a period of five days to districts, counties, State Agricultural Farms, Machine-Tractor Stations and Forest Stations and shall ensure its absolute fulfilment for all agricultural and forest products at a high agro-technical level on the basis of instilling the idea of correct crop rotation.

14. The Minister of Agriculture, Comrade Titko Chernokolev, shall take measures to improve basically the work in the Ministry, the District and County Agricultural Sections, the Agro-Technical and Veterinary Stations, State Agricultural

Farms, Co-operative Farms and Machine-Tractor Stations in accordance with the decree of the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the BCP of January 21, 1950.

The following are considered the basic tasks of the Ministry of Agriculture and its local organs for 1950:

a) the allround development of all branches of rural economy, increasing the yield of all agricultural products and raising the production of livestock:

b) the further development of irrigated crops and exploitation of the irrigable lands for planting in 1950:

c) the extension of the arable areas and raising the yield of grain crops, a considerable increase of the deliveries of grains for the full supply of cities and districts, the growing of industrial crops and the accumulation of state reserves;

d) supplying the farms with seeds resistant to drought, cold and plant diseases, and giving a high yield:

e) increasing the cultivation of industrial crops, raising their yield and increasing the deliveries, especially those of cotton, linen, hemp, tobacco and roses:

f) raising the number of all kinds of productive stock, increasing the production of milk, wool, meat and of all deliveries by at least one and a half to two times as compared with 1949, improving the breed of animals, promoting artificial insemination and raising the number of the thoroughbred and highly productive animals;

g) extending of irrigation works and ensuring the plan for the irrigable areas, by supplying a sufficient quantity of water by the specified agro-technical dates:

h) further extending the number of Co-operative Farms, their organisational and political consolidation, improving the agro-technical service to the Co-operative Farms, improving the leading cadres in the Co-operative Farms, organising and strengthening permanent brigades as basic productive units in the Co-operative Farms attracting women for responsible work in the Co-operative Farms;

i) improving the work in the Machine-Tractor Stations, as the basic form of rendering help on part of the state to the peasants consolidating the leading role of the state in the development of agriculture; improving the use of the machine-tractor equipment, raising the quotas for the production of tractors, the timely carrying out of all farm work with the help of the Machine Tractor Stations at a higher agro-technical level, the improvement of their work,

organisational, economic and political consolidation of the State Agricultural Farms, the transformation of the State Agricultural Farms into model farms for thoroughbred stock and selected seeds, setting an example for the peasants in the organisation of large scale highly productive and advanced agriculture;

j) instilling in agriculture, above all in the Co-operative Farms and the State Agricultural Farms, the agro-technical methods of Dokuchaev, Kostichev, Timiryazev, Williams, of field crop rotations, shelter belt afforestation, correct cultivation of the land, correct application of the system of fertilisation and the wide development of irrigation with water from local sources;

k) raising of new types of rural crops and animal breeds on the basis of the progressive agro-biological science of Michurin and Lysenko and its application to production;

l) following the advice of Comrade Stalin and introducing in the experimental stations and institutes new types of agricultural plants given personally by him.

15. The Minister of Forests, Comrade Georgi Popov, shall take measures to improve basically the work of the Ministry and the forest stations, to safeguard and increase our forests, to extend in 1950 the areas for the planting of new forests, forest belts, to create forest nurseries in order to meet all needs of the state in 1950 for good quality seedlings.

IV. Local Industry and Communal Economy

16. The state plan for the development of local industry and communal economy for 1950 is approved according to supplement n.4.

17. The Minister of Communal Economy, Comrade Peter Kamenov, shall make the plan known within a period of five days to the districts, the counties, the enterprises and shall take measures to ensure the fulfilment of the 1950 plan.

The following are considered the basic tasks of the Ministry in the field of communal economy:

a) improving the city economy, further extension of the network of communal utility enterprises;

b) extending and improving the water supply system and the sewage systems of the cities, improving the roads;

c) extending the housing repair fund in the cities and improving the hotels.

d) the Minister of Communal Economy and Public Work, Comrade Peter Kamenov, shall take immediate measures to improve the work in all industries, within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Communal Economy and Public Work, to ensure a considerable increase of production and the absolute fulfilment of the 1950 plan in all enterprises.

The following are considered the most important tasks of the Ministry in the field of industry;

a) introducing order into the leadership of the industrial enterprises especially of the enterprises, within the jurisdiction of the People's Councils;

b) preparing the mills for the new harvest, doing the necessary repair work in them and getting ready for accounting;

c) improving considerably the work and introducing hygienic conditions in all slaughter houses and utilising their by-products, primarily blood, horns, hooves and intestines for industrial processing;

d) extending the network and improving the quality of the work in the blacksmith and repair workshops.

e) organising a vast network of tailors' workshops and shoeshops primarily for placing orders and using materials belonging to the population, workshops for the repair of clothes and shoes, and improving considerably their work.

V. Culture, Science, Prophylactics and Social Care

19. The 1950 state plan in the sphere of culture, education, science, prophylactics and social care is approved according to supplement n.5.

The Ministers of Education, National Health, Labour and Social Welfare, the Committee for Science, Art and Culture and the Academy of Science shall make the plan known within a period of 5 days to districts, counties, offices and enterprises.

20. The Minister of Education, Comrade Kr. Dramaliev, shall take measures to extend the network of the elementary and secondary schools in accordance with the plan and to improve the task of supplying the schools with textbooks and school equipment, to enroll in the elementary schools all children studying in progymnasias and high schools.

The following are considered the most important tasks of the Ministry of Education for 1950:

a) increasing the number of primary and secondary schools in the country to 9,419 with not less than 1,012,800 pupils; increasing the number of the professional schools to 254 with not less than 82,000 pupils;

b) improving the work in school education by working out programmes for teaching on the basis of Marxist-Leninist theory and the practice of the Soviet Union, improving educational work in school and outside school, educating the students in the spirit of patriotism and devotion toward their country, love toward the Soviet Union, the preparing of sufficient number of text books, primarily in Bulgarian language and literature, Russian language and literature, the history of our country, world history and the natural sciences.

c) increasing the work in Marxist-Leninist education of teachers, above all in the sphere of the humane sciences, improving the work of training for primary and secondary schools, the secondary and higher intermediary pedagogical institutes;

d) liquidating in all schools the remnants of bourgeois pedagogy, historiography and the Weismann-Morġan theory in biology.

21. The Minister of National Health, Comrade Peter Kolarov, shall take measures to ensure the extension of the network of hospitals, ambulatories, clinics, sanatoria, maternity houses, in accordance with the plan, to improve the medical care for the population, to increase the state educational institutes and to supply them with medicines and medical instruments.

The following are considered the most important tasks of the Ministry of National Health for 1950:

a) increasing the number of hospital beds in the state hospitals, anti-tubercular sanatoria, maternity houses etc;

b) improving medical care for the population in the industrial districts;

c) improving medical care for the rural population;

d) improving medical care for the cases of mild sickness in the people's homes;

e) extending the network of X-ray, physiotherapeutic and dental units, increasing the production of medicines;

f) improving the health summer resort service and sending principally the workers to summer resorts and sanatoria.

g) establishing strict control over private medical practice, fighting against the quack doctors in private practice, systematically checking up of their work and medical knowledge, fighting against business tendencies in private medical practice.

22. The President of the Committee of Science, Art and Culture, Comrade Sava Ganovsky, shall take measures for the extension of the network of scientific institutes, theatres, cinemas, libraries, higher educational institutes in accordance with the plan and for the improvement of their work and their service to the population.

The following are considered the most important tasks of the Committee of Science, Art and Culture for 1950:

a) in the sphere of science — improving the work in the scientific research institutes, laboratories and experimental stations, deciding the research work of the cadres in the higher educational institutes, orienting the work of the scientific research institutes toward serving the immediate needs of the national economy, organising scientific work on the basis of Marxist-Leninist theory, waging a fight against bourgeois methodology and scientific work and immediately applying all scientific achievements and discoveries in production.

b) in the sphere of art — improving the work of theatres and cinemas, improving the service of the peasant population in theatres and cinemas, producing in the theatres Bulgarian, Soviet and world classic plays, and contemporary plays, which reflect the struggle of the people in building socialism and the heroism of the Bulgarian people, fighting against all manifestations of bourgeois decadent art on the stage, in the cinemas and in all forms of art.

c) in the sphere of culture — improving the work of cultural and educational institutes, public reading rooms and club libraries, increasing work among the masses in the clubs, drawing into this work the masses of working people, developing through the scientific institutes scientific, educational and political propaganda and agitation among the population;

d) in the sphere of higher education — increasing the number of workers in higher educational institutes, creating an intelligentsia of technicians from among the working class and peasants, improving the quality of the training of specialists and qualified workers, revising the programmes

and textbooks according to Marxist-Leninist methodology, raising the best students from among the working class as university lecturers and scientific workers.

23. The Minister of Social Welfare, Comrade Dobri Terpeshev, shall take measures to improve basically the work in the Ministry, to introduce order in the sphere of social insurances and pension funds, to liquidate abuses in the pension funds and to improve the work in the homes for invalids and aged people, to decide the question of using the labour of invalids in industry.

The following are considered the most important tasks of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare for 1950:

a) settling the question of pensions, revising the list of pensioners, depriving of pensions persons who are not entitled to them.

b) selecting and sending to work invalids with qualifications, improving the work of training invalids for useful professions, improving cultural work and living conditions in the homes for invalids.

c) improving the work and educational conditions in children's and rest homes.

VI. Trade

The plan of state and co-operative trade, as well as the plan of export and import for 1950 is approved according to supplement n.6.

The Minister of Foreign Trade, the Minister of Home Trade and the President of the Central Co-operative Union shall make the plan known within a period of 5 days to all United Enterprises, districts and counties.

25. The Minister of Home Trade, Comrade Pelo Pelovsky, and the President of the Central Co-operative Union Comrade Peko Takov, shall take measures to guarantee in 1950 the increase of the commodity circulation and the stock of commodities for sale to the population, shall improve the service of the trade enterprises to the population, improving and introducing order and state discipline in the deliveries of agricultural products.

The following are considered the most important tasks of the Ministry of Home Trade and of the Central Co-operative Union for 1950:

a) setting free for sale to the population all commodity stocks indicated in the plan, and the finding of commodity stocks outside the plan to improve the supply of the population;

b) extending the trade network, bringing the trading posts closer to the population, organising better service to the customers, fighting against abuses and squandering in the trade network;

c) increasing and improving the work connected with purchasing of agricultural products, ensuring the increase of state deliveries;

d) timely delivery to the farmers of the industrial products, indicated in the state contracts.

e) increasing the control over the quality and variety of industrial products, ceasing to accept rejected goods and to sell them to the population;

f) extending the network of stores and increasing the sale of goods at free prices, above all, textiles, clothes, shoes, all kinds of building materials, domestic utensils, stoves, beds, food etc. in the towns and especially in the villages.

26. The Minister of Foreign Trade, Comrade Dimitër Ganev, shall take measures to improve the work in the Ministry, to restore the export of goods, exported in the past and to extend the list of export goods of commodities found in the country in ample quantities; to supervise strictly the fulfilment of the export-import plan, to introduce order in the import of machinery, equipment and raw materials, to secure the timely fulfilment of the trade contracts.

The achievement of a favourable balance of trade with other countries shall be considered the most important task of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

VII. Labour and Prime Costs of Production

27. The plan for the number of workers and employees in state institutions and enterprises, the workers' pay fund, the productivity of labour and the reduction of the prime costs of production in Ministries and Administrative Bodies is approved according to supplement no.7.

28. The Ministries and Administrative Bodies and the Governing Bodies of the District and County People's Councils shall make known to the United Enterprises and the Enterprises within a period of five days the plan for workers and employees, the workers' pay fund, the increase of productivity of labour and the reduction of prime costs of production.

29. The most important task of all Ministries, Administrative Bodies, United Enterprises and Enterprises for 1950 is increasing the productivity of labour of industrial workers with not less than 12.4 per cent, increasing the average workers' wage by 2.9 per cent, reducing the prime costs of production by 2.8 per cent as compared with 1949.

30. The Ministers and the leaders of all Administrative Bodies and United Enterprises shall:

a) establish day by day control for the fulfilment of the plan in accordance with the number of workers and employees and according to the expenditures of the workers' pay fund, not allowing any increase of the number of workers and employees nor in the workers' pay fund above those provided for in the plan.

The number of workers and employees can be increased and the workers' pay fund raised only with the permission of the Council of Ministers;

b) establish control over the fulfilment of the plan of reduction of prime costs of production. Every quarter the employees shall hear report from the accountants and the planners on the reduction of prime costs of production and shall take measures for the fulfilment of the plan. To liquidate in the enterprises all squandering in the use of labour, raw materials, fuel and electric energy;

c) review the system and organisation of payment of labour in the enterprises and if necessary, in conjunction with the trade unions, work out a new system of organisation and payment of labour, contributing to the raising of productivity of labour; liquidate the lack of individuality in work and the equalisation of payment, by submitting for approval in the Council of Ministers suitable proposals.

VIII. Capital Construction

31. The State Plan of capital investments, the list specifying the capital projects exceeding the limit, and the plan for putting into exploitation productive forces in 1950 at Ministries and Administrative Bodies is approved according to supplement no.8.

The sums indicated in supplement no.6 on capital investment and in the lists of projects exceeding the limit shall be considered final in all applications in Ministries and Administrative Bodies for 1950.

32. The Ministers and the leaders of the Administrative Bodies are not allowed to start new construction not included

in the state plan, to increase capital investment above the funds provided in the plan, to postpone the terms for putting into exploitation of production forces without the permission of the Council of Ministers.

33. The Ministry of Finance (the Investment Bank) and the State Planning Commission on January 1, 1950, shall cease to finance and distribute building materials to all capital construction projects not included in the 1950 plan with the exception of projects exceeding the limit, which are being built according to plans approved by the Ministries, but within the framework of the general limit of the capital investments under the limit approved by the Ministers' Council of the given Ministry.

34) The Ministers and the leaders of the Administrative Bodies shall:

a) secure until April 1, 1950, the necessary draft-accounting records of all projects included in the 1950 construction plan. The construction of projects without approved draft-accounting records is not allowed;

b) supply the projects with leaders and workers ensuring the completion of construction within the dates set in the plan;

c) complete by April 1, 1950, the conclusion of treaties for carrying out construction by the construction organisations;

d) supply the construction projects with building materials in due time.

e) secure the high quality construction work, and put an end to the excessive spending which makes construction very costly.

f) establish day by day control over the process of construction, the quality of production and the expenditure of funds in accordance with the approved draft accounting records;

g) raise the standard of mechanisation on construction sites, utilise fully the existing machines, improve the organisation of labour and of the construction workers.

45. The Council of Ministers resolves that in case of projects whose cost is greater than half a milliard leva, the draft accounting records should be approved by the Council of Ministers following a report by the respective Minister, with the conclusion of the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Construction and Roads.

IX. Plan for Material and Technical Supply

36. The 1950 plan for the distribution of materials, equipment, machines, raw materials, finished products, food supplies, commodity stocks, in and out of the markets, at the Ministries and Administrative Bodies is approved according to supplement no. 9.

The basic task of the 1950 plan shall be the decisive reduction of the allotment of goods for use outside the market and the increase of the goods in the market stocks for sale among the population.

37. The State Planning Commission shall review once again the commodity stocks for sale to the population and shall seek ways of their increase during the first quarter of 1950.

38. The Ministries and Administrative Bodies shall:

a) take immediate measures to economise raw materials designed for industrial purposes and ensure in 1950 an output of finished products from raw materials as follows:

Cotton fibre — from cotton (with seeds) not less than 33.4 per cent.

Yarn of cotton fibre — 92 per cent, including yarn of Peruvian lama of an average grade of 23.8 without the lama yarn.

Woollen yarn — mixture of various wools not less than 80 per cent.

Average weight of one hundred metres of textiles for raw cotton textiles — not more than 14.75 kilos.

Hemp fibre — from stalk 16 per cent.

Linen fibre — from stalk 18.94 per cent.

Sugar — from sugar beet not less than 14.2 per cent.

Vegetable sunflower oil — not less than 23.5 per cent.

Cotton refined oil:

by pressing the seeds — not less than 13.5 per cent.

by extraction — not less than 15.4 per cent.

Rapeseed refined oil — by extraction — not less than 34.75 per cent.

b) cut down the 1950 expenditure quotas of electric energy, fuel and raw materials per unit production by not less than 10 per cent as compared with 1949.

c) ensure the uninterrupted supply of industry with raw materials, fuel and electric energy;

d) seek new sources of raw materials and materials on a large scale, use in production substitutes for the insufficient and expensive raw materials, as well as leftovers;

e) secure by March 15 the conclusion of treaties between supplier and consumer enterprises for the fulfilment of the obligation specified in the plan, namely: delivery of raw materials, machinery, equipment, consumer goods, building materials, transport materials etc.

39. The State Planning Commission shall decide the question of the accounting and distribution of material funds, and every quarter shall report to the government: on the effective material funds, the drawing of material funds from the Ministries, in accordance with the plan and the accumulation of the state material reserves.

40. When the Ministers owing to their own negligence do not draw within a course of three months the funds, raw materials, equipment and goods allocated to them, they shall be cancelled and sold to other Ministries.

41. The State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Industry shall prepare the quotas for the expenditure of raw materials by industrial branches and various kinds of production within a period of three months and shall submit them to the Council of Ministers for approval.

X. Plan for the Development of National Economy in Districts and Counties

42. The 1950 Plan for the development of local industry, rural economy, education, prophylactics and culture, within the jurisdiction of the governing bodies of the local People's Councils is approved according to supplement no.10.

43. The governing bodies of the District and County People's Councils shall make the plan known within a period of ten days to all sections, enterprises and offices and shall secure its absolute fulfilment.

44. The governing bodies of the District and County People's Councils shall:

a) improve the work connected with economic planning, within the jurisdiction of the respective governing body, establish strict control over its fulfilment, hear monthly reports on the fulfilment of the plan at the meetings of the governing bodies of the sections.

b) take the necessary measures for vast development of local undertakings to extend the old and organise new industrial enterprises, to produce goods for general consumption from local raw materials, to produce new commodities, not provided for in the plan, thus increasing the market commodity stock.

c) improve the work of the leadership and secure the fulfilment of the plan for the development of rural economy, giving day by day aid to Co-operative Farms, State Agricultural Farms, Machine Tractor Stations and private farmers in the fulfilment of the plans for extending the arable areas and increasing the yield of agricultural crops and livestock; improve the control of the carrying out agricultural campaigns; secure the absolute fulfilment of the plans for state deliveries of agricultural products within the established time limits.

d) improve the leadership of schools, cultural institutes and prophylactics in 1950; enroll in the schools all children of school age; improve the cultural service and medical care of the population.

e) ensure the fulfilment of the plan for commodity circulation and take measures to improve the work of the state and co-operative trade network and the proper service of customers in the shops.

45. The State Planning Commission in conjunction with the respective Ministers shall establish forms and terms for the submitting of statistical accounting of the Ministries, Administrative Bodies, districts and counties in accordance with the State Economic Plan by April 1st of this year.

The Ministries, Administrative Bodies, District and County People's Councils shall secure the timely submission of statistical accounting to the State Planning Commission — the General Bureau of Statistics—in accordance with the form and the time limits set by the State Planning Commission.

46. The State Planning Commission shall establish control over the fulfilment of the plan in Ministries, Administrative Bodies, districts and counties and shall report monthly to the Government the results of the fulfilment of the plan during the past months in the entire country, as well as in Ministries, Administrative Bodies, industrial branches and the more important branches of production.

47. The State Planning Commission shall increase the quarter plans of production in view of any newly discovered resources and potentialities.

48. The Council of Ministers requires of the State Planning Commission, the Ministers, the leaders of the Administrative Bodies, the Governing Bodies of the District and County People's Councils and the leaders of the enterprises to work out strenuous, i. e. bolshevik plans, plans giving impetus to the national economy of the Republic

toward building socialism, plans worked out on the basis of average progressive, and not average arithmetic quotas i. e. plans following the example of enterprises and engineers, technicians and workers who are excelling in production.

In working out these plans it is necessary to secure the day by day growth of industrial production: to produce more today than yesterday and more to-morrow than today, so that our industry and rural economy may give greater production and better satisfy the basic needs of the working people.

The fulfilment of the established state plan for the development of the national economy of the Republic is obligatory for all Ministries, Administrative Bodies, districts and counties. It is a law of the economic development of our country.

49. The Council of Ministers requires the State Planning Commission, the leaders of the Administrative Bodies and Enterprises, the Governing Bodies of District and County People's Councils to wage a relentless fight against all attempts to reduce the plan, to fight the narrow administrative and local interests directed against the interests of the state. All those who undermine the plan and place their interests above those of the state should be unmasked and exposed before the people.

The Council of Ministers appeals to all workers, peasants, working intelligentsia, local People's Councils, Party, professional and social organisations to take measures for the absolute timely fulfilment of the State Economic Plan by promoting nation-wide socialist emulation; to ensure the absolute fulfilment of the individual plans in every plant, factory, mine, station, harbour, Co-operative Enterprise, Co-operative Farm, Agricultural State Farm, Machine Tractor Station, private farm, state and co-operative purchasing organisation, thus promoting the consolidation of the People's Republic, the People's Government, and reducing the time limits for laying the foundations of socialist society in our country, steadily raising the material, social and cultural level of the working people.

President of the Council of Ministers
Vulko Chervenkov

ALL OUT TO FULFIL THE 1950 ECONOMIC PLAN
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